NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter of Lord John Russell on Central American Affairs.

Message of the President Relative to the Condition of Kansas.

AN INSURRECTION APPREHENDED.

Withdrawal of Mr. Fuller, the K. N. Candidate for Speaker.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

THE BLACK REPUBLICANS DEFEATED. &c.,

The Central American Question Official Correspondence. WARHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1856.

I send you the annexed correspondence upon Centra American affairs. You perceive, by the proceedings of the Senate, that the subject therein discussed will be hen up in that body on Monday next, when an impor-nt debate will in all probability ensue:— LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO MR. CRAMPTON.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1853.
SEE—In treating of the affairs of Musquito, I must in the first place refer you to the despatch of Lord Malmes-bury of the 6th of July, 1852, upon this subject. It is ewident that since Great Britain first assumed the proof all parties has changed.

First—Spain, instead of exercising absolute sovereignty

over Central America, and prohibiting all commerce on the coasts under her sway, has entirely lost her domin-

Second—The Mosquito Indians, instead of governing their own tribe according to their own customs, furnish a name and title to Europeans and Americans who carry on trade at Greytown and along the Coast of Mosquito, rding to the usages of civilized nations.

Third-Great Britain, instead of having an interest in cuing part of the territory of Central America from Spanish control, and obtaining an authority for her comerce, has no other interest in Mosquito than that which s derived from an honorable regard for her old connec

Her Majesty's government has for several years en deavored to suit her engagements to the altered circum-stances of case; but every proposal that has been made with this view has encountered some insuperable obsta-cle. The contentions in Central America between Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras; the absence of any au ority with which any permanent agreement could be made; unfounded jealousies of Great Britain, and various other circumstances, have prevented the settlement of

In conformity with the opinions stated in Lord Malmesbury's despatch of July 18, to which I have already referred, I have to state that the committee of government of Greytown are in fact the real power that exercises authority in that part of Central America. To her Majesty's government it would be a matter of indifference whether that authority was exercised in the name of the King of Mosquito or in name of Greytown itself. But it is desirable that what is apparent should be made to conform as far as possible with what is real. What is apparent is that the King of Mos quito exercises sovereignty over Greytown. What is real, is that helland no authority there whatever, but that the committee of Europeans and Americans carry on the government of that port.

What her Majesty's government, therefore, should consider a good and final arrangement would be—First, that Greytown should be a free and independent port, con-mested with Mosquito by such relations of friendship and alliance as may be agreed upon, becond, that indemni-fication, or advantages equivalent to those laid down in the project of convention of the 13th of April, 1852, shall assured to Mosquito in return for its with drawal from its present position with regard to Greytown. Third, that Great Britain and the United States without guaranteeing Greytown should be ready to act in concert to detend the independence of the free city or port of Greytown, from hatever quarter it might be attacked. What is essential and of immediate importance is that the authorities of or qualified independence, owing allegiance and support to Mosquito. For this purpose, some person qualified to naval officer of her Majesty's service or a civil one would be a fitter person to be entrusted with this mis sion. I must leave you to decide. It would be desirable in these views, that a new convention, in place of the unaccepted project of agreement of April, 1852, should ualified should be sent by this government at the same

I have only further to say that indemnity to Mosquito might possibly be not made in money, but in greater secu-rity, for certain fixed territory within which the free port of Greytown, assisted by her Majesty's ships of war, might manage to defend the Mosquito nation. The Governor General of Canada and authorities in other of her Ma jesty's North American possessions, have made from time to time, agreements somewhat similar. The President of the United States has frequently made conventions with the Indians to the like effect. The peculiarity of this case is that certain neighboring States deny altogether the independence of Mosquito, and the mosquito liable every day to new incursions upon their territory. We can make no complete provision against this danger. Our policy is to do all that honor and humanity require in behalf of the Mosquito nation. But we intend to ad April, 1850, and not to assume any sovereignty, either direct or indirect, in Central America. J. RUSSELL.

MEMORANDUM IN MR. EVERETT'S HANDWRITING. Congress in any way I thought proper.

Bighly Interesting from Washington PRESENT POSITION OF PARTIES IN THE HOUSE-EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, ETC.

The Union of this morning is fairly down on its knees to the national Know Nothings, begging them to help to elect a democratic Speaker. This, after the long continued blood and thunder denunciation of them by the administration, is most humiliating. But it will have no crats in trying to catch them by so shallow a shift as Pulling down their platform [but fadhering to its principles. They say they will vote for ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, as they have already done; and if the demoibility is theirs. One or two Fuller men would responsibility is theirs. One or two rather it is said by ess the best means of knowing that he car

not possibly get six. You will see, as I predicted, that the declination o Richardson has not helped the democrats, neither has the declination of Fuller injured the national Americans.

fluence is forwarding the organization than the crowing of a cock would have had. The Banks men stand firm. The administration leaders are sorely disappointed, and are fairly begging, as you will see by the proceedings in the House to-day, for Banks to get out of the way, merely to break the force of their fall.

DUBIOUS PROSPRCTS FOR THE DEMOCRATS—HOW THE KNOW NOTHINGS MAY BE CONCILIATED, KTC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1856. That a Speaker would be elected to-day, was the senti ment throughout the city; and when Fuller resigned, it was thought the question was settled. Banks' friends were a good deal alarmed. But when the South Americans refused to go for Orr, and branched off for Ricaud. and then Fuller, their fears were allayed. Southern Americans, as I said before, will not go for Orr; there fore we are no nearer an election than when Richardson was in the field. There is but one way of conciliating the Fuller men : allow them to select a candidate from

The announcement that a message from the President

being restored, a vote was taken, and the republican feated in their torsy on the President. The gene ral expression was, after it was read, "It amounts to nothing, after all!" D.

DEFEAT OF THE BLACK REPUBLICANS—LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S LETTER, ETC.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1856.
The President's message on Kansas affairs threw the House of Representatives into great confusion. For a while a regular border war was articipated. The ad the chagrin of the black republicans. Governor Reeds was present during the reading, and bore the castigation he received with a good grace. This message is another trump card for the Cincinnati convention.

In the Senate Mr. Mason presented Com. Jones' memo rial, and passed an eloquent eulogy upon the gallant old

some two years agoin connection with Lord Clarendon's made the text for a debate on Central American affairs.

Secretary Davis' reception to-night was the largest and most brilliant of the season.

The Senator elect from Mississippi is regarded in the line of succession for the Pre-idency.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE-OUR

BELATIONS WITH BNGLAND, ETC. WASHINGTON, JAD. 24, 1856. No one outside of the President's Cabinet knew of his intention to communicate a special Kansas message— bence it took both his political friends and foes by sur-prise.

prise.

Considering the summary manner in which the House refused to read his annual message, and the large majority in favor of reading the Kansas message, it is regarded by the friends of the Washington administration as an important event, and causes them jubilant emo-

as an important event, and causes them jubinat emotions.

The official despatches received by the Africa do not change our relations with England from the position they were in at previous advices.

The following is the resolution adopted in the democratic caucus of yesterday:

Resolved, That, adhering to the principles announced by the democratic caucus that nominated Mr. Richardson for Speaker, and in view of his withdrawal as a candidate, we hereby nominate for the office of Speaker, Mr. James L. Orr, of South Carolina.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1856. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. CLAYTON, (K. N.) of Del., presented a communica-tion which had been received from the President in exhad been removed, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lord John Russell to Mr. Crampton, dated January 19, 1853, in which it is declared that the British governmen intend to adhere strictly to the treaty of Washington o the 19th of April, 1850, and not assume any sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America. [We give the letter alluded to in to-day's paper.]

the Executive to the Legislative journal, and printed.

the Executive to the Legislative journal, and printed. He then expatiated on the usurpations of Great Britain and the tortuous diplomacy of her Ministry, stigmatizing it as monstrous and disgraceful.

Mr. Cass, (dem.) of Mich., desired to speak, but not being well, he yielded the floor to Mr. Mason, who thought that cebate was not now exactly proper, but definite action by the Executive; so far as he had read the documents, they show a purpose on the part of Great Britain—a total disregard of treaty stipulations with this country. When the question shall be presented to the Senate or Congress in a tangible form by the Executive, there would be no difference of opinion as to the incumbent duty of this government. England will be held to a strict performance of treaty stipulations.

government. England will be held to a strict performance of treaty stipulations.

Mr. Seward, (black rep.) of N. Y., agreed with Mr. Mason that debate ought not to be indulged in till the House is organised; still, he thought there ought to be no unnecessary delay in the settlement of this controversy with England. Unnecessary delay is indecision, and indecision often loses a good cause, while decision as often wins a bad one.

Mr. Cass saw no reason why this subject should not be fully discussed before the American people, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next.

Agreed to.

A message was received from the President of the United States, stating that circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of government in Kansas, producing a condition of things which renders it incumbent on him to call the attention of Congress to it, and he urgently mmends the adoption of such measures as the exi-

of the clashing of the slavery and anti-slavery interests, and emphatically condemns the efforts to anticipate or force a determination of that question in this lichoate state.

The first Legislative Assembly, whatever may have been the informalities of its election, was, for all practical purposes, a lawful body. In this connection the President reviews Gov. Reeders's conduct regarding the removal of the seat of government, and his refusal to sign bills passed by that body. He then adds that the ill feeling in Kansas has now reached such a point that at threatens the peace not only of Kansas but of the Union, Relative to the recent convention which formed a free State constitution, he says:—"It was a party, and not the people, who acted thus contrary to the principles of public law and practice under the constitution of the United States, and the rule of right and common sense. The movement in opposition to the constitutional authorities of Kansas is revolutionary in its character, and should it reach the point of organized resistance, it will be treasonable insurrection, which it will be the duty of the federal government to suppress."

He then adde that it is not for the President to define the duties of States or Territories, or to decide whether a law is wise or unwise, just or unjust; it is his duty to cause it to be executed. The great popular prerogative of self-government must be respected. It is the President's duty to preserve order in the Territory, and vindicate the laws, whether federal or local, and protect the people in the full enjoyment of self-government from all encroachments from without. Although the serious and threatening disturbances announced by Gov. Shannon in December last, were quieted without the effusion of blood, there is reason to apprehend renewed disorder there, unless decided measures be forthwith taken to prevent' them. He concluded by saying that when the inhabitants of Kansas shall deerre a State government, and be of sufficient in the resident of a majority of the Senate,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1856.

The House opened with prayer.

Mr. FULLER, (K. N.) of Pa., said it had been his desire or weeks to withdraw as a candidate for Speaker, and he had so expressed himself to his friends; but as they had considered his name under their control, not his own, he had permitted its use, without public objection. He wished now his acknowledgments for the support he had received and for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which he had been treated. He expressed the hope that the House would now adopt some plan by which existing difficulties might be settled, by adopting some mode of adjustment agreeable to themselves, extinate tory to their constituents, and honorable to the whole country.

Mr. Rust's resolution was laid on the table by one ma-ority, and the House proceeded to take the ONE HUNDRED AND THENTY THIRD BALLOT.

Mr. Cauphell, (black rep.) of Ohio, objected to its reception.

Sudden excitement sprung up all over the hall, various gentlemen demanding to know the character of the communication.

The Clerk valuly endeavored to enforce order.

Amid the turbulence Mr. Oran's voice was heard, expressing a hope that the President's private secretary might be permitted to state his errand.

Cries of "Go on with the election," "Order," kc.

Mr. Crance, (dem.) of N. C., claimed the right to be heard, declaring that he represented that distinct in North Carolina which first proclaimed its independence of Greet Britain.

What he further said was lost in the confusion, and cries of "Go on, Craige," "Hear him," "Hear him,"

"Order," &c.

Nearly all the members were now on their feet.

"Order," &c.
Nearly all the members were now on their feet.
Mr. CRAIGE said he would let gentlemen know that he
was not to be put down by their noises.
Mr. Paiss, (K. N.) of N. C.—In the name of God and
my country, I am ashamed of these proceedings.
Mr. CRAIGE—And I am ashamed to have a colleague
who objects to the exercise of my rights.
Renewed vociferations of "Order," "Call the roll,"
Ac. &c.

Intense excitement prevailing.
The Clerk essayed to speak.
Mr. Chaigs (quiet being partially restored) made his point. He said they had a right to know who the messenger is and what was his business here.
Renewed cries of "Order," "Order," "Down in front," "Down in front," "Mr. Camisan, of Ohio, made his point, saying nothing was in order excepting the election of a Speaker.
Mr. Shipmens, (whig.) of Ga., moved that the message be received, and demanded the previous question.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL, (K. N.) of Ky.—That's right; I received it.

majority.
The result of the 124th ballot for Speaker was then annoudced, as follows:—
Bauks. 95 Ricand. 5
Orr. 68 Campbell, of Ohio 3
Fuller 25 Scattering. 5

THE DEPUTY MASSHALS ON BOARD, BUT ONLY ONE ALLEGED FILIBUSTER ARRESTED—THE PROPELLER ADVANCE AT THE END OF THE SHIP—EXCITEMENT ON THE DOCK—A "STERN PARIENT" AND A YOUNG

city for some days past in reference to armed bands that were about to emigrate to Nicaragua, a large crowd assembled at pier No. 3 North river, yesterday, to see if any of the a leged filibusters were about to sail in the rthern Light, and to enjoy the fun, if any occurred The pier was deniely crowded, and much excitement and interest was manifested until the vessel cleared the slip and had passed the government ship that lay outside, to stop her in case the commandant was so signalized by the

During the day the District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, received information that persons from Bergen, New Jersey, and other places, who had for some time past been drilling, with a view to a more perfect mulitary organi arrangements to arrest them in case they made their appearance. The United States Marshal and all his depu ties were ordered on board at the hour of sailing; and to ensure the stoppage of the vessel, the Advance, Captain Crossen, was anchored outside the slip, and the cutter Washington, Capt. Faunce, lay below, towards Gover

At 234 o'clock the assistant District Attorney, Mr. Joschimssen, and the United States Marshal, Mr. Hilliard, with aids, came on board the vessel and made search but found nothing to justify their suspicions. At this time great interest was manifested by the crowd on the wharf, and sundry mysterious bints were given as to the number of filibusters on board. There was much shouthumor prevailed. A little before 3 o'clock, the Advance moved slowly up to the end of the pier, with the intention,

office, where he was examined by Mr. Joachi assen, as follows:—
Mr. J.—Well, young gentleman, what were you going to Nicaragus for?
Boy—For fun, sir.
Mr. J.—Well, who gave you a ticket to go for fun?
Boy—A man whose name I don't intend to tell.
Mr. J.—Where did you get it?
Boy—Mere did you get it?
Boy—No. I gave it to a man whose name I don't know, but have heard bitm called Dan. I gave it after I was arrested, on the dock.
Mr. J. (to the father)—You can have your choice: to take this boy home, by giving \$300 bail, or you can send him to the Tombs for the night, or he can go home with the officer.

Fation:—I think he had better go home with the officer.
Boy—No, I won't. I'll either go home with the old.

him to the Tombs for the night, or he can go home with the officer.

FATIOR:—I think he had better go home with the officer.

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BOY.—No, I won't. Fill either go home with the officer.

BOY.—No, I won't. Fill either go home with the old man or eles I'll go to the Tombs.

Mr. J.—Very well.

The young hopeful was thereupon taken to the City prison. He will be further examined this morning.

The following are the names of the passengers by the Northern Light:—

Wells, Fargo & Co's messenger, G H Wines & Co's do, Freeman & Co's do, Pacific Express Co do, Wan K Garrison, Col T Morris, U S Army; A Wallace, Wan P Bailey, H P Perry, D M Steere, Chas Beachos, G P Bes shor, O H Bogert, Mrs Wells, Mrs Ballamine. S B Noble, G F Barker, wife and infant, M Lewis, W Martineau, J L Flich, Miss Flich, Prantis, Mrs Ballamine. S B Noble, G F Barker, wife and infant, M Lewis, W Martineau, J L Flich, Miss Flich, S Clainses, wife and child, S Burchard, F Tracy, M Websar and wife, Messer shale, Hoffman, McAlpine, Caldwell, A D Mategorf and wife, A A Leckler, A J Leckler, C H Sherman, Mrs Negaris, Mrs Sallaman, Mrs R J Gather, H A Conrad, T P Fankleing, Mrs S Ford, W S Shay and wise, S B Haya, C Shas Howland, B Dupins, L Beauchamp, A S Skevart, wife, sister and child, Mrs R J Gatherie and twochildren, Miss Gatherie, E Roberts and wife, M Avery, A Burnes, Jas Roberts, wife and three children, Miss Martha Roberts, Mas Roberts, wife and two Constitution, Mrs R J Gatherie and twochildren, Miss Gatheries, Jas Roberts, wife and two Constitution, Mrs R J Gatherie and twochildren, Miss A Gallagher, Mrs Donasa, W G Mallace, J G Analey, B M Ackerman, M W Ackerman, W M Squires and wife, G Monasa, B Cashold, O W Beutler, J G Analey, B M Skir, S Hollage, C Constant, Mrs R J Gather, J G Analey, B M Skir, A Homes, J B Conce and wife, M Ganon and son, P quotaid and boy, J L Smith, and wife, H Ganon and son, P quotaid and boy, J L Smith, and wife, M Ganon and son, P quotaid and boy, J Smith, S W Ro

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Alderman.

Several petitions were ved from persons to be ap-pointed Commissioners of Dodds. The petition of several parties to have a "wing" of the new city Hall built in Madison square. The memorial of Mrs. Ball and others a relation to prisons and prisoners.

UCKER, of the Eighth ward:-

Readwed. That the Counsel of the Corporation be and be is nevely requested to report to this Board at its next meeting, whether in his opinion a person appointed by a head of a de-partment or bureau thereof, can legality discharge the duties of said office and clas in the salary for the same, without first being confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. Adopted.

being confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. Adopted:

THE APPOINTMENT OF JAMES INVINA NEGATIVED.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by
the Alderman of the Ninth ward:—

Whereas, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies did, on
the 7th of January, nominate to this Beard James. Irving for
Superintendent of Public Buildings, in place of Slighs H. Purdy, which nomination was rejected January 10, 1856; and
whereas, the said Commissioner did on the 17th of January
instant, again nominate to this Brard said James Irving for Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings in place of Slighs
II. Purdy, on which no final action has been had; and whereas, it has been currently reported and generally believed that
the said James Irving has been sworn into office, and is now
performing the duties of said office, notwithstanding the action
of this Board; therefore be it
he olved, 'that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies
by all be in hereby, directed to Lutorm this Board, at its nort
mesting, whether said Jaz. I ving has been sworn into office
and now performing the duties of Superintendent of Public
Board, and if so, by whom he was sworn in, by what authority, and also under what law he holds said office.

map cierk in piace of Edwin A. Ware, resigned. Confirmed,

BAM ON THE MARINE COURT.

Whereas, the Marine Court of this city is becoming a piace
of retuge for all the old perjured aliens of this city—therefore,
Resolved, That the cierk of the Marine Court immediately
furnish to the Board of Aldermen the name of every person
who was ever naturalized in the Marine Court of this city,
with the date of the month, year, age, nativity, &c., so that the
honest citizens of New York may be guarded against further
imposition; and he it further
Resolved, That the cierks of the Supreme Court, the Court of
Cemmon Pleas with the records of the old Mayor's Court, now
in his possession, and of all other courts, and the County Clerk
and Naturalization Clerk, immediately furnish to this Board
the name of every person who has ever been naturalized in
said courts and offices, together with the date of naturalization
and the size and nativity of every person naturalization.

Alderman Vashan interrupted the reading, and asked

whether it was a document fit to be entertained by this Board?

The Chair said he would first hear it.

The document being read, the Chair said it could not be entertained at this Board with such a preamble.

Alderman Briggs moved to strike out the preamble. He moved that it be withdrawn.

The preamble was then withdrawn and the resolution was reierred to the Committee on Police.

A communication from the City Inspector's Department, nominating William R. W. Chambers as first clerk of shat department, was confirmed.

Alderman IUCKER moved that the communication withdrawing the nomination of James Irving, as Superinteadent of rubble Buildings, be called from the table, and that the nomination be rejected.

Alderman Herrick and Spirits opposed this motion.

Alderman TUCKER said that he believed the withdrawing of the name was a mere dodge, and that it was done to deleat the action of the Board.

The nomination of Mr. Irving was rejected by a vote of 12 to 8.

During the consideration of this nomination, there was great commotion in the lobby, whereupon the President called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve silence, and, in recessary to do so he directed that officer tog down stairs (to the Chief's office) for assistance. Order was soon restored, and the spectators gradually thinned off.

off. The City Inspector also sent in a communication 'pre-senting the following names for Health Wardens:—First ward, Noah B. Stokley: Third ward, Charles Hicks; Sixth ward Joseph Canning; Eighteenth ward, Lordy Belger. Laid on the table.

Laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX LEYY.

The report of the Committee on Finance on the tax levy was received. It offers some amendments to the Board of Councilmen. They make an addition to the budget of \$75,000 for paving streets. Carried. On motion of Alderman Chancer, the sum of \$30,000 was acided to the budget for bulloing the Third district pelice court and prison. Carried.

Alderman STEERS moved that \$30,000 be added to the

Alderman Herrick moved as an amendment to the budget that the sum of \$175,000 be appropriated for building an iron market on the present site of Tompkins market. This amount was recommended by the Board of Councilmen, but reported against by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Benose offered, as an amendment, that the sum of \$100,000 be substituted. Lost.

Alderman Herrick's motion was then put, and lost by a vote of 10 to 9.

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Alderman Valentinu moved, as an amendment, the sum of \$20,000, which was accepted, and carried by a vote of 10 to 9.

Alderman Valentinu moved, as an amendment, the sum of \$20,000, which was accepted, and carried by a vote of 10 to 9.

Alderman Valent moved that the sum of \$25,000 be appropriated for the purpose of raising a monument to the memory of General Worth.

Alderman Clanter made an eloquent and feeling speech on the virtues of the deceased General, and voted in favor of the motion.

Alderman Beggs complimented Alderman Clancey on the patriotism he had displayed this evening, and said if he continued in the same tone he would become a good member for the Know Nothing Council, and he (Alderman B.) would be glad to take a walk with him some evening, with a "dark lantern." (Laughter.)

The appropriation was carried by a vote of 12 to 7.

Alderman Tucker moved as an amendment that the whole sum be stricken out. The motion to strike out was carried by a vote of 11 to 8.

The Judget as amendment was then adopted.

The Streams, &c.—The pressure of news and adver-

THE THEATRES, &c .- The pressure of news and adver isements prevents us from devoting the customary a tontion to the different places of amusement; however, from the following epitome of the bills for to night it will be observed that many attractions and novelties are ten dered :- At the Broadway, the great spectacles of "King pantomimes of "The Schoolmaster" and "Kimka," and the ballet of "Terpsichore." At the Bowery, the play of "Gisippus," the farce of "Our Gal" and the drama called "The Hebrew Son." At Burton's, the comedy of "Sweethearts and Wives" and the drama of "The Toodles." At Wallack's, the comedies called "A Pet of the Public," "Lavater" and "An Awkward Arentitled "Money" and the farce of "Perfection."
Wood's Minstrels and Buckley's Serenaders offer several
of their finest songs, and, in addition the former perform
the burleyae called "The Masquerade Ball." and the
latter the extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast."

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday at No. 375% Third avenue, upon the body of a weman named Catharine McCaffrey, who died from the effects of a dose of arsenic administered by her own hand. effects of a dose of arsenic administered by her own hand. From the testimony elicited before the Coroner it appears that the deceased's husband has long been absent from her, and that she was in rather straightened circumstances. About two o'clock yesterday morning, the deceased was taken sick and began to vomit. She was attended by a doctor, who prescribed the usual antidotes. Deceased told the attendant that she had swallowed a dose of magnesia, but subsequently stated that to the best of her belief she had partaken of arsenic. On. O'Hanlon made a post mortem examination upon the body of deceased, and found evident traces of arsenic in the system. The jury in this case rendered a vertical o'death from taking arsenic in mistake for mignesia." The deceased was a wo can of very amisble character, and leaves four children to lament her loss.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Coroner Hills held an inquest at the New York Hospital, upon the body of a woman named

New York Hospital, upon the body of a woman named

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE REPLY OF RUSSIA.

The Misgivings of Prussia.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS

ANOTHER SLIGHT FALL IN CONSOLS.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

IMPROVEMENT IN BREADSTUFFS, IMPORTANT PROM JAPAN.

Trial Trip of the New Steamship Persia

rived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool at a quarter past two o'clock on Saturday afternoon tos

On Sunday, the 13th, at 11.30 A. M., the B. saw the steamship Asia, bound east; and on Tuesday, Jan 15th, lat. 51, long. 50, she saw the steamship Pacitic, also

selrode has declared to M. de Seebach that in his opinion last concessions she ought or would consent to.

It is stated that the first period allowed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg for deliberation on the Austrian propositions has been extended from the 5th to the 8th inst.,

We learn by telegraphic despatches from Vienna and Berlin that Count Stackelberg, who is the bearer of the Russian reply to the proposals of the Allies, left St. Pe tersburg on Monday, and is expected to arrive at Vienna

The Banish government has now lost all hopes of bring-ing anything like a conference together on the subject of the Sound dues. The government is described in this etter as in the greatest embarrassment and disunion as te the course to be pursued towards the flag of the United States on its first attempting to pass Kronenberg duty free after the expiration of the present treaty. It is naturally enough feared that the attempt, if succe ful, will be imitated by other nations, and the example come widely contagious. It is even affirmed that the Danish authorities have at least deliberated upon the plan of letting the Americans through unmolested, but of keeping an account against them, for prescatation when the subject of the Sound dues shall have been

Accounts have been received in Paris from Marshal Pelissier, announcing that on the 26th ult. the French army surprised a Russian outpost, when eighteen Russians, including the commander, were killed, and eighteen others taken prisoners, and a quantity of arms captured

Advices from Constantinople of the 31st ult. announce that a committee has been appointed for investigating

Omer Pasha had fallen back on Redout Kalels, and his troops were suffering much from the inclemency of the weather. It is acced that the Russian detachments were harrassing his rear as much as possible:

The Danish government has issued a circular to the various European States renewing the declaration of her continuing a neutral Power, and declining to admit that she is in any way bound by the recent treaty be-tween Sweden and the Western Powers. The return from the Bank of England for the week end-

I g the 5th of January gives the following results, when compared with the previous week :-
 Public deposits
 £5,514,835
 Decrease

 Other deposits
 12,607,840
 Increase

 Rest
 3,285,323
 Increase

 On the other side of the account:

Other securities ... 19,871,874 ... Increase ... 94,014
Notes unemployed ... 5,520,375 ... Decrease ... 443,475
The amount of notes in circulation is £13,900,805, eing an increase of £200,190; and the stock of bullion in oth departments is £10,538,909, showing a decrease of

£283,234 when compared with the preceding return. The Council of War had assembled in Paris at the Tuile-ries, under the Presidency of the Emperor. The Paris M | niteur, of 11th inst., publishes the following observations

respecting the council:—

The council is not charged with drawing up the plan of the new campaign, nor with deliberating upon the political considerations which might make one plan preferable to another; its object is only to enlighten the silied governments on the different military combinations which may be adopted, to anticipate all eventualities, and to be prepared for them. Formed chiefly of experienced generals, who, nearly all of them, have taken a glorious part in the operations accomplished in the East and in the Baltic, the Council of War can only give advice founded on mature reflection, and propositions exhiently useful for the best employment of the land and sea forces which are being prepared by the Western Powers. The council is composed of the Emperor, the Prince Jerome Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Lord Cowley, Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundas, Sir Richard Airey, Sir Harry Jones, General La Marmora, Marshal Vallant, Count Walewski, General Canrobert, General Besquet, General Martinquay, Admiral Hamelin, Admiral Jarier de la Graviere, and Admiral Penaud.

The Spanish government, with a view of introducing

The Spanish government, with a view of introducing he English system of keeping accounts in their naval de-partments, have despatched Brigadier Juan de Dios that country, to visit Ecgland for the purpose of obaining a knowledge of the method of keeping accounts used in her Majesty's dockmards. This gentleman has visited Woolwich with the mention of being initiated into the mode pursued in that establishment in keeping the timber and stone ledgers.

In Vienna the Russian war is by the lower classes considered the cause of the unamal severity of the weather, and, in support of this angular opinion, the following f cts are adduced :—Almost the coldest winters ever sown in this country were that of 1799 and 1800, (Rus slan campaign under Suwaroff); that of 1812 (Moscow); that of 1820 (Poland), and the present winter.

Marshal Pelissier has notified the Constantinople pa-

the movements of French troops, and even the list of arrivals of transport ships is to be discontinued.

Count Bodisco passed through Berlin January 5, on his way from Washington to St. Petersburg. It is stated, with regard to the affairs of Edward Oliver, that the unfavorable opinion originally expressed will b 630 900 was calculated to accrue from another source, which has since assumed an appearance as if it would end

The American Minister entertained a large party of the corps diplomatique at dinner, on Wednesday evening, the th, at his residence in Upper Harley street, London.

Our London Correspondence.

The Peace Negotiations-The Russian Reply-Great Anxiety-Test of the Proposals-The Scandinavian Powers -Swedish Circular-The Sound Dues-First Conference -How Denmark will act Towards American Vessels-Colden on Peace—Mucellaneous.

We are still in that peculiar position in which Mahomet's

coffin is presumed to be-between Heaven and Heli-The reply of Russia to the proposals of peace has not

yet arrived, and will not probably be received before the 15th instant. The fact of Russia having sent a reply signifies, at all events, that she has not thought fit to reject them in toto. I possess a good nose for these matters. and without, however, positively deciaring that I am not wropg in this case, I do not hesitate to refer you to my former letters, in which I stated that counter proposals would be made, modifications proposed, negotiations re-

neath the surface of the straight-forward line of actaon there are strata of interests, fears and influences, but people are getting sick of this eternal equivocal de We have now before us the text of the last prop

made to Russia.

Here they are:

L DANCHAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organization conformable to their wishes, to their wants, to their interests, and this new organization, respecting which the population itself will be consulted shall be recognized by the contracting Fowers and sanctioned by the Sultian as amanifer from his severeign intentive. No State shall be able, under any pretent whatever, under any form of protectorate, to interfere in the question of the internal administration of the Principalities; they shall adopt a definitive permanent system demanand by their geographical resition, and no impediment can be made to their tortifying, in the interest of their safety, in such manner as they may deem advisable, their territory against toreign aggression.

In exchange for the strong places and territories complete by the allied armies. Russia consents to a rectification of the frontier with Turkey in Europe. It would commence in the vicinity of Chotym, follow the line of the mountains, which extend irra southers-terly direction, and terminate at Lake Sask. The line (trace) shall be definitively regulated by the general traxty, and the concede territory would return to the Principalities and to the strend of the Porte.

The DANCHA

The freedom of the Banubs and of its mouths shall be efficaciously assured by European institutions, in which the contracting Powers shall be equally represented, except the particular positions of the lords of the soil on the banks (der riverum) which shall be requisted upon the principles established by the act of the Congress of Vienna as regards the navigation of rivers. Each of the contracting Powers shall have the right to keep one or two small vessels stationed at the mouths of the river, destined to assure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

18. NRITABLIZATION OF THE BLACK SEA.

destined to assure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Banube.

IR. NEITRALIZATION OF THE HLACK SRA.

This see shall be open to merchant vessels—closed to war navies (marine mildaires); consequently no navab military arsenals shall be created or maintained there. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured to the respective ports of the Black Sea by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law, and to the customs sanctioned in such matters. The two Powers which hold the coast engage themselves to maintain only the number of light vessels, of a fixed force, necessary for their coast service. This convention, concluded separately between these two Powers, shall form part as an annex of the general treaty after receiving the approval of the contracting parties. This separate convention cannot be annulled or modified without the consent of the signatures of the general treaty. The closing of the Straiswill admit the exceution applicable to the stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

IV. CHRISTIAN SUBJECTS OF TAIL FORTH.

The immunities of the Rayah subjects of the Perte shall be religiously preserved, without infringement on the independence and dignity of the Sultan's crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain and the Sublime Porte to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sautan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, when peace is made, to associate herself thereto.

The belligerent Powers reserve to themselves the rights

The belligerent Powers reserve to themselves the right which appertains to them of producing in a suropean in terest special conditions over and above the four guaran Count Harkelberg bears in his pocket the Russian reply You see it is a point of "to be or not to be," as a

The Daily News very apily compares these proposals emanating from Austria, to the razors of the Jew, which were made, not to cut, but to sell. The prevailing opinion at Paris, London, Vienna

Berlin is that as soon as the weather permits the campaign of 1856 will be opened in the Baltic. It then becomes curious, and even important, to accer-tain how the Scandinavian States will act. The treaty of is true that it is presumed that a secret article exists in the usual channel the circular of the Swedish Minister Foreign Affairs, sent with a copy of the treaty to al Swedish Ambassadors at foreign Courts. You will fin! that though Sweden announces that it is her intention to adhere to the state of neutrality she proclaimed at the umencement of the war, the tone of the despatch is anything but friendly to Russia. It says, for instance— "Let Russia respect our rights—let her cease to inspire just cause of alarm for the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe—and that treaty will not be of any prejudice to her." This is rather "cockey," to say the

I ast of it. As regards Denmark, Russian influence is still strong there; and if the report is true the Danish government has issued a circular to say that she has nothing what ever to do with the treaty between Sweden and the Western Powers, and that she will continue to reme

We learn from Copenhagen, under date of the 5th of opened on the 4th. M. Tengoborsky, the Russian repre-sentative, took the chair. The English and French E

voys were present. The meeting adjourned without any thing particular having been done. A letter from Berlin, of the 8th January, gives some ad

A letter from Berlin, of the 8th January, gives some ad ditional information. It says:—

On the 28th of last month the Danish government, which had previously fixed the 2d of January for the opening of the conferences, addressed a circular to the opening of the conferences, addressed a circular to the opening of the conferences, addressed a circular to the prepresentatives of the Powers interested, proposing a further delay till the 4th inst. The plan that seems to be now in process of elaboration is a new repartition of the amount of the Sound dues, showing how much each State or group of States would have to redeem; among those that are in the new plan to be brought under contribution are the States of the Zohveren. It appears as if the Danish government had not yet come to the perception of the necessity of an extensive reduction, if it is to reconcile its many antagonists.

ollowing respecting the American clipper Wolga. -

Mr. Cobden has issued a pamphlet on peace. He con

chides as follows:—

I should endeavor, then, on the advent of peace, to promote, as far as possible, as approximation on the part of the European Powers to the naval standard of the United States—the country possessing the greatest amount of mercantia fourings. Should the close of the war be signalized by such a general reduction of warlike armaments in Europe as would be invoired in this surgificant, it would, in all human probability, confer a lasting benefit on posterity, and amid the crimes and crimes of the last two years' diplomacy, raight hair claim for such a possestul triumph, the respect and grainful of the property of the last two years' diplomacy, raight hair claim for such a possestul triumph, the respect and grainful of the property of the last two years' diplomacy.

The Imperor of the French has conferred upon the